Portugueze, Foreigners having but little Commerce with them; yet here was one Mr. *Cock* an *Engliſh* Merchant, a very civil Gentleman and of good Repute. He had a Patent to be our *Engliſh* Conſul, but did not Care to take upon him any publick Character, becauſe *Engliſh* Ships ſeldom come hither, here having been none in 11 or 12 Years before this Time. Here was alſo a *Dane*, and a *French* Merchant or two; but all have their Effects tranſported to and from *Europe* in *Portugueze* Ships, none of any other Nation being admitted to trade hither. There is a Cuſtom-houſe by the Sea-ſide, where all Goods imported or exported are entred. And to prevent Abuſes there are 5 or 6 Boats that take their Turns to row about the Harbour, ſearching any Boats they ſuſpect to be running of Goods. An. 1699.

The chief Commodities that the *European* Ships bring hither, are Linnen-cloaths, both coarſe and fine; ſome Woollens alſo, as Bays, Searges, Perpetuana's, *&c.* Hats, Stockings, both of Silk and Thread, Biſket-bread, Wheat-flower, Wine (chiefly *Port*) Oil-Olive, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* and Salt-beef and Pork would there alſo be good Commodities. They bring hither alſo Iron, and all Sorts of Iron-Tools; Pewter-Veſſels of all Sorts, as Diſhes, Plates, Spoons, *&c.* Looking-glaſſes, Beads, and other Toys; and the Ships that touch at *St. Jago* bring thence, as I ſaid, Cotton-cloath, which is afterwards ſent to *Angola*.

The *European* Ships carry from hence Sugar, Tobacco, either in Roll or Snuff, never in Leaf, that I know of: Theſe are the Staple Commodities. Beſides which, here are Dye-woods, as Fuſtick, *&c.* with Woods for other Uſes, as ſpeckled Wood, *Brazil*, &c. They alſo carry home raw Hides, Tallow, Train-Oil of Whales, *&c.* Here are alſo

An. 1699. kept tame Monkeys, Parrots, Parrakites, *&c.* which the Seamen carry home.

The Sugar of this Country is much better than that which we bring Home from our Plantations: For all the Sugar that is made here is clay'd, which makes it whiter and finer than our *Muſcovada*, as we call our unrefin'd Sugar. Our Planters ſeldom refine any with Clay, unleſs ſometimes a little to ſend Home as Preſents for their Friends in *England*. Their way of doing it is by taking ſome of the whiteſt Clay and mixing it with Water, till 'tis like Cream. With this they fill up the Pans of Sugar, that are ſunk 2 or 3 Inches below the Brim by the draining of the Moloſſes out of it: Firſt ſcraping off the thin hard Cruſt of the Sugar that lies at the Top, and would hinder the Water of the Clay from ſoaking through the Sugar of the Pan. The refining is made by this Percolation. For 10 or 12 Days Time that the clayiſh Liquor lies ſoaking down the Pan, the white Water whitens the Sugar as it paſſes thro' it; and the groſs Body of the Clay it ſelf grows hard on the Top, and may be taken off at Pleaſure; when ſcraping off with a Knife the very upper-part of the Sugar, which will be a little ſullied, that which is underneath will be white almoſt to the Bottom: And ſuch as is called *Brazil* Sugar is thus whiten'd. When I was here this Sugar was ſold for 50*s. per* 100 lb. And the Bottoms of the Pots, which is very coarſe Sugar, for about 20 *s. per* 100 lb. both Sorts being then ſcarce; for here was not enough to lade the Ships, and therefore ſome of them were to lye here till the next Seaſon.

The *European* Ships commonly arrive here in *February* or *March*, and they have generally quick Paſſages; finding at that Time of the Year brisk Gales to bring them to the Line, little Trouble, then, in croſſing it, and brisk E. N. E. Winds afterwards

terwards to bring them hither. They commonly return from hence about the latter End of *May*, or in *June*. 'Twas ſaid when I was here that the Ships would ſail hence the 20th Day of *May*; and therefore they were all very buſy, ſome in taking in their Goods, others in careening and making themſelves ready. The Ships that come hither uſually careen at their firſt coming; here being a Hulk belonging to the King for that Purpoſe. This Hulk is under the Charge of the Superintendent I ſpoke of, who has a certain Sum of Mony for every Ship that careens by her. He alſo provides Firing and other Neceſſaries for that Purpoſe: And the Ships do commonly hire of the Merchants here each 2 Cables to moor by all the Time they lye here, and ſo ſave their own Hempen Cables; for theſe are made of a Sort of Hair, that grows on a certain Kind of Trees, hanging down from the Top of their Bodies, and is very like the black *Coyre* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, if not the ſame. Theſe Cables are ſtrong and laſting: And ſo much for the *European* Ships. *An.* 1699.

The Ships that uſe the *Guinea*-Trade are ſmall Veſſels in Compariſon of the former. They carry out from hence Rum, Sugar, the Cotton-cloaths of St. *Jago*, Beads, *&c.* and bring in Return, Gold, Ivory, and Slaves; making very good Returns.

The ſmall Craft that belong to this Town are chiefly imployed in carrying *European* Goods from *Babia*, the Center of the *Braſilian* Trade, to the other Places on this Coaſt; bringing back hither Sugar, Tobacco, *&c.* They are ſailed chiefly with Negro-Slaves; and about *Chriſtmas* theſe are moſtly imployed in Whale-killing: For about that Time of the Year a Sort of Whales, as they call them, are very thick on this Coaſt. They come in alſo into the Harbours and inland Lakes, where the Seamen go out and kill them. The Fat of them is boiled

An. 1699. to Oil; the Lean is eaten by the Slaves and poor People: And I was told by one that had frequently eaten of it, that the Fleſh was very ſweet and wholſome. Theſe are ſaid to be but ſmall Whales; yet here are ſo many, and ſo eaſily kill'd, that they get a great deal of Money by it. Thoſe that ſtrike them buy their Licence for it of the King: And I was inform'd that he receives 30000 Dollars *per Annum* for this Fiſhery. All the ſmall Veſſels that uſe this Coaſting Traffick are built here; and ſo are ſome Men of War alſo for the King's Service. There was one a building when I was here, a Ship of 40 or 50 Guns: And the Timber of this Country is very good and proper for this Purpoſe. I was told it was very ſtrong, and more durable than any we have in *Europe*; and they have enough of it. As for their Ships that uſe the *European* Trade, ſome of them that I ſaw there were *Engliſh* built, taken from us by the *French*, during the late War, and ſold by them to the *Portugueze*.

Beſides Merchants and others that trade by Sea from this Port, here are other pretty wealthy Men, and ſeveral Artificers and Trades-men of moſt Sorts, who by Labour and Induſtry maintain themſelves very well; eſpecially ſuch as can arrive at the Purchaſe of a Negro-Slave or two. And indeed, excepting People of the loweſt Degree of all, here are ſcarce any but what keep Slaves in their Houſes. The richer Sort, beſides the Slaves of both Sexes whom they keep for ſervile Uſes in their Houſes, have Men Slaves who wait on them abroad, for State; either running by their Horſe-ſides when they ride out, or to carry them to and fro on their Shoulders in the Town when they make ſhort Viſits near Home. Every Gentleman or Merchant is provided with Things neceſſary for this Sort of Carriage. The main Thing is a pretty large Cotton Hammock of the *Weſt-India* Faſhion, but moſtly

died

died blue, with large Fringes of the ſame, hanging down on each Side. This is carried on the *Negro*'s Shoulders by the help of a Bambo about 12 or 14 Foot long, to which the Hammock is hung; and a Covering comes over the Pole, hanging down on each Side like a Curtain: So that the Perſon ſo carry'd cannot be ſeen unleſs he pleaſes; but may either lye down, having Pillows for his Head; or may ſit up by being a little ſupported with theſe Pillows, and by letting both his Legs hang out over one Side of the Hammock. When he hath a Mind to be ſeen he puts by his Curtain, and ſalutes every one of his Acquaintance whom he meets in the Streets; for they take a Piece of Pride in greeting one another from their Hammocks, and will hold long Conferences thus in the Street: But then their 2 Slaves who carry the Hammock have each a ſtrong well-made Staff, with a fine Iron Fork at the upper End, and a ſharp Iron below, like the Reſt for a Musket, which they ſtick faſt in the Ground, and let the Pole or Bambo of the Hammock reſt upon them, till their Maſter's Buſineſs or the Complement is over. There is ſcarce a Man of any Faſhion, eſpecially a Woman, will paſs the Streets but ſo carried in a Hammock. The chief Mechanick Traders here, are Smiths, Hatters, Shoemakers, Tanners, Sawyers, Carpenters, Coopers, *&c.* Here are alſo Taylors, Butchers, *&c.* which laſt kill the Bullocks very dexterouſly, ſticking them at one Blow with a ſharp-pointed Knife in the Nape of the Neck, having firſt drawn them cloſe to a Rail; but they dreſs them very ſlovenly. It being *Lent* when I came hither, there was no buying any Fleſh till *Eaſter*-Eve, when a great Number of Bullocks were kill'd at once in the Slaughter-houſes within the Town, Men, Women and Children flocking thither with great Joy to buy, and a Multitude of Dogs, almoſt ſtarv'd, following them; for whom the Meat ſeem'd fitteſt, *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. fitteſt, it was ſo lean. All theſe Trades-men buy *Negroes*, and train them up to their ſeveral Employments, which is a great Help to them; and they having ſo frequent Trade to *Angola*, and other Parts of *Guinea*, they have a conſtant Supply of Blacks both for their Plantations and Town. Theſe Slaves are very uſeful in this Place for Carriage, as Porters; for as here is a great Trade by Sea, and the Landing-place is at the Foot of a Hill, too ſteep for drawing with Carts, ſo there is great need of Slaves to carry Goods up into the Town, eſpecially for the inferiour Sort: But the Merchants have alſo the Convenience of a great Crane that goes with Ropes or Pullies, one End of which goes up while the other goes down. The Houſe in which this Crane is, ſtands on the Brow of the Hill towards the Sea, hanging over the Precipice; and there are Planks ſet ſhelving againſt the Bank from thence to the Bottom, againſt which the Goods lean or ſlide as they are hoiſted up or let down. The *Negro*-Slaves in this Town are ſo numerous, that they make up the greateſt Part or Bulk of the Inhabitants: Every Houſe, as I ſaid, having ſome, both Men and Women, of them. Many of the *Portugueze*, who are Batchelors, keep of theſe black Women for Miſſes, tho' they know the Danger they are in of being poyſon'd by them, if ever they give them any Occaſion of Jealouſy. A Gentleman of my Acquaintance, who had been familiar with his Cook-maid, lay under ſome ſuch Apprehenſions from her when I was there. Theſe Slaves alſo of either Sex will eaſily be engaged to do any Sort of Miſchief; even to Murder, if they are hired to do it, eſpecially in the Night; for which Reaſon, I kept my Men on board as much as I could; for one of the *French* King's Ships being here, had ſeveral Men murther'd by them in the Night, as I was credibly inform'd.

Having

Having given this Account of the Town of *Bahia*, I ſhall next ſay ſomewhat of the Country. There is a Salt-water Lake runs 40 Leagues, as I was told, up the Country, N. W. from the Sea, leaving the Town and *Dutch* Fort on the Starboard Side. The Country all around about is for the moſt part a pretty flat even Ground, not high, nor yet very low: It is well water'd with Rivers, Brooks and Springs; neither wants it for good Harbours, navigable Creeks, and good Bays for Ships to ride in. The Soil in general is good, naturally producing very large Trees of divers Sorts, and fit for any Uſes. The Savannahs alſo are loaden with Graſs, Herbs, and many Sorts of ſmaller Vegetables; and being cultivated, produce any Thing that is proper for thoſe hot Countries, as Sugar-Canes, Cotton, Indico, Tobacco, Maiz, Fruit-Trees of ſeveral Kinds, and eatable Roots of all Sorts. Of the ſeveral Kinds of Trees that are here, I ſhall give an Account of ſome, as I had it partly from an Inhabitant of *Bahia*, and partly from my Knowledge of them otherwiſe, *viz. Sapiera*, *Vermiatico*, *Comeſſerie*, *Guitteba*, *Serrie*, as they were pronounc'd to me, three Sorts of *Mangrove*, ſpeckled Wood, Fuſtick, Cotton-Trees of 3 Sorts, *&c.* together with Fruit-Trees of divers Sorts that grow wild, beſide ſuch as are planted. *An.* 1699.

Of Timber-Trees, the *Sapiera* is ſaid to be large and tall; it is very good Timber, and is made uſe of in building of Houſes; ſo is the *Vermiatico*, a tall ſtreight-bodied Tree, of which they make Plank 2 Foot broad; and they alſo make Canoa's with it. *Comeſſerie* and *Guitteba* are chiefly uſed in building Ships; theſe are as much eſteem'd here as Oaks are in *England*, and they ſay either Sort is harder and more durable than Oak. The *Serrie* is a Sort of Tree much like Elm, very durable in Water. Here are alſo all the three Sorts of *Mangrove* Trees, *viz.*

the

An. 1699. the Red, the White, and the Black, which I have deſcribed [*Vol.* I. *p.* 54.] The Bark of the red Mangrove, is here us'd for tanning of Leather, and they have great Tan-pits for it. The black Mangrove grows larger here than in the *Weſt-Indies*, and of it they make good Plank. The white Mangrove is larger and tougher than in the *Weſt-Indies*; of theſe they make Maſts and Yards for Barks.

There grow here wild or baſtard Coco-Nut Trees, neither ſo large nor ſo tall as the common ones in the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*. They bear Nuts as the others, but not a quarter ſo big as the right Coco-Nuts. The Shell is full of Kernel, without any hollow Place or Water in it; and the Kernel is ſweet and wholſome, but very hard both for the Teeth and for Digeſtion. Theſe Nuts are in much Eſteem for making Beads for *Pater noſter*'s, Boles of Tobacco-Pipes, and other Toys: and every ſmall Shop here has a great many of them to ſell. At the Top of theſe Baſtard Coco-trees, among the Branches, there grows a Sort of long black Thread like Horſe-hair, but much longer, which by the *Portugueze* is called *Treſabo*. Of this they make Cables which are very ſerviceable, ſtrong and laſting; for they will not rot as Cables made of Hemp, tho' they lye expoſed both to Wet and Heat. Theſe are the Cables which I ſaid they keep in their Harbours here, to let to hire to *European* Ships, and reſemble the *Coyre*-Cables.

Here are 3 Sorts of Cotton-Trees that bear Silk-Cotton. One Sort is ſuch as I have formerly deſcrib'd, [Vol. I. p. 165.] by the Name of the Cotton-tree. The other 2 Sorts I never ſaw any where but here. The Trees of theſe latter Sorts are but ſmall in Compariſon of the former, which are reckon'd the biggeſt in all the *Weſt-India* Woods; yet are however of a good Bigneſs and Heighth. One of theſe laſt Sorts is not ſo full of Branches as the

other

other of them; neither do they produce their Fruit the ſame Time of the Year: For one Sort had its Fruit juſt ripe, and was ſhedding its Leaves while the other Sort was yet green, and its Fruit ſmall and growing, having but newly done bloſſoming; the Tree being as full of young Fruit as an Apple-Tree ordinarily in *England*. Theſe laſt yield very large Pods, about 6 Inches long, and as big as a Man's Arm. It is ripe in *September* and *October*; then the Pod opens, and the Cotton burſts out in a great Lump as big as a Man's Head. They gather theſe Pods before they open; otherways it would fly all away. It opens as well after 'tis gathered; and then they take out the Cotton, and preſerve it to fill Pillows and Bolſters, for which uſe 'tis very much eſteemed: But 'tis fit for nothing elſe, being ſo ſhort that it cannot be ſpun. 'Tis of a tawney Colour; and the Seeds are black, very round, and as big as a white Pea. The other Sort is ripe in *March* or *April*. The Fruit or Pod is like a large Apple, and very round. The out-ſide Shell is as thick as the Top of one's Finger. Within this there is a very thin whitiſh Bag or Skin which incloſeth the Cotton. When the Cotton-Apple is ripe, the outer thick green Shell ſplits it ſelf into 5 equal Parts from Stemb to Tail, and drops off, leaving the Cotton hanging upon the Stemb, only pent up in its fine Bag. A Day or two afterwards the Cotton ſwells by the Heat of the Sun, breaks the Bag and burſts out, as big as a Man's Head: And then as the Wind blows 'tis by Degrees driven away, a little at a Time, out of the Bag that ſtill hangs upon the Stemb, and is ſcatter'd about the Fields; the Bag ſoon following the Cotton, and the Stemb the Bag. Here is alſo a little of the right *Weſt-India* Cotton Shrub: but none of the Cotton is exported, nor do they make much Cloth of it. *An.* 1699.

This

An. 1699. This Country produces great Variety of fine Fruits, as very good Oranges of 3 or 4 Sorts; (eſpecially one Sort of *China* Oranges;) Limes in Abundance, Pomegranates, Pomecitrons, Plantains, Bonano's, right Coco-nuts, Guava's, Coco-plumbs, (call'd here *Munſheroo*'s) Wild-Grapes, ſuch as I have deſcrib'd [Vol. II. Part 2. p. 46.] beſide ſuch Grapes as grow in *Europe*. Here are alſo Hog-plumbs, Cuſtard-Apples, *Sour-ſops*, *Caſhews*, *Papah*'s (called here *Mamoons*) *Jennipah*'s (called here *Jenni-papah*'s) Manchineel-Apples and Mango's. Mango's are yet but rare here: I ſaw none of them but in the *Jeſuit*'s Garden, which has a great many fine Fruits, and ſome Cinnamon-trees. Theſe, both of them, were firſt brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and they thrive here very well: So do Pumple-muſſes, brought alſo from thence; and both *China* and *Sevil* Oranges are here very plentiful as well as good.

The *Sour-ſop* (as we call it) is a large Fruit as big as a Man's Head, of a long or oval Shape, and of a green Colour; but one Side is yellowiſh when ripe. The out-ſide Rind or Coat is pretty thick, and very rough, with ſmall ſharp Knobs; the In-ſide is full of ſpungy Pulp, within which alſo are many black Seeds or Kernels, in Shape and Bigneſs like a Pumpkin-ſeed. The Pulp is very juicy, of a pleaſant Taſte, and wholeſome. You ſuck the Juice out of the Pulp, and ſo ſpit it out. The Tree or Shrub that bears this Fruit grows about 10 or 12 Foot high, with a ſmall ſhort Body; the Branches growing pretty ſtrait up; for I did never ſee any of them ſpread abroad. The Twigs are ſlender and tough; and ſo is the Stemb of the Fruit. This Fruit grows alſo both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.

The

The *Caſhew* is a Fruit as big as a Pippin, pretty long, and bigger near the Stemb than at the other End, growing tapering. The Rind is ſmooth and thin, of a red and yellow Colour. The Seed of this Fruit grows at the End of it; 'tis of an Olive Colour ſhaped like a Bean, and about the ſame Bigneſs, but not altogether ſo flat. The Tree is as big as an Apple-Tree, with Branches not thick, yet ſpreading off. The Boughs are groſs, the Leaves broad and round, and in Subſtance pretty thick. This Fruit is ſoft and ſpongy when ripe, and ſo full of Juice that in biting it the Juice will run out on both Sides of one's Mouth. It is very pleaſant, and gratefully rough on the Tongue; and is accounted a very wholeſome Fruit. This grows both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, where I have ſeen and eaten of it. *An.* 1699.

The *Jennipah* or *Jennipapah* is a Sort of Fruit of the Calabaſh or Gourd-kind. It is about the Bigneſs of a Duck-Egg, and ſomewhat of an Oval Shape; and is of a grey Colour. The Shell is not altogether ſo thick nor hard as a Calabaſh: 'Tis full of whitiſh Pulp mixt with ſmall flat Seeds; and both Pulp and Seeds muſt be taken into the Mouth, where ſucking out the Pulp, you ſpit out Seeds. It is of a ſharp and pleaſing Taſte, and is very innocent. The Tree that bears it is much like an Aſh, ſtreight bodied, and of a good Height; clean from Limbs till near the Top, where there Branches forth a ſmall Head. The Rind is of a pale grey, and ſo is the Fruit. We us'd of this Tree to make Helves or Handles for Axes (for which it is very proper) in the Bay of *Campeachy*; where I have ſeen of them, and no where elſe but here.

Beſides theſe, here are many Sorts of Fruits which I have not met with any where but here; as *Ariſab*'s, *Mericaſab*'s, *Petango*'s, *&c. Ariſah*'s are an excellent Fruit, not much bigger than a large Cherry; ſhaped like a Catherine-Pear, being ſmall at the Stemb,

An. 1699. Stemb, and ſwelling bigger towards the End. They are of a greeniſh Colour, and have ſmall Seeds as big as Muſtard Seeds; they are ſomewhat tart, yet pleaſant, and very wholſome, and may be eaten by ſick People.

Mericaſah's, are an excellent Fruit, of which there are 2 Sorts; one growing on a ſmall Tree or Shrub, which is counted the beſt; the other growing on a Kind of Shrub like a Vine, which they plant about Arbours to make a Shade, having many broad Leaves. The Fruit is as big as a ſmall Orange, round and green. When they are ripe they are ſoft and fit to eat; full of white Pulp mixt thick with little black Seeds, and there is no ſeparating one from the other, till they are in your Mouth; when you ſuck in the white Pulp and ſpit out the Stones. They are tart, pleaſant, and very wholſome.

Petango's, are a ſmall red Fruit, that grow alſo on ſmall Trees, and are as big as Cherries, but not ſo globular, having one flat Side, and alſo 5 or 6 ſmall protulerant Ridges. 'Tis a very pleaſant tart Fruit, and has a pretty large flattiſh Stone in the Middle.

Petumbo's, are a yellow Fruit (growing on a Shrub like a Vine) bigger than Cherries, with a pretty large Stone: Theſe are ſweet, but rough in the Mouth.

Mungaroo's, are a Fruit as big as Cherries, red on one Side and white on the other Side: They are ſaid to be full of ſmall Seeds, which are commonly ſwallowed in eating them.

Muckiſhaw's, are ſaid to be a Fruit as big as Crab-Apples, growing on large Trees. They have alſo ſmall Seeds in the Middle, and are well taſted.

Ingwa's, are a Fruit like the Locuſt-Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. They grow on high Trees.

Otee,

Otee, is a Fruit as big as a large Coco-Nut. It hath a Husk on the outſide, and a large Stone within, and is accounted a very fine Fruit. *An.* 1699.

Muſteran-de-ova's, are a round Fruit as big as large Hazel-Nuts, cover'd with thin brittle Shells of a blackiſh Colour: They have a ſmall Stone in the middle, incloſed within a black pulpy Subſtance, which is of a pleaſant Taſte. The outſide Shell is chewed with the Fruit, and ſpit out with the Stone, when the Pulp is ſuck'd from them. The Tree that bears this Fruit is tall, large, and very hard Wood. I have not ſeen any of theſe five laſt named Fruits, but had them thus deſcribed to me by an *Iriſh* Inhabitant of *Bahia*; tho' as to this laſt, I am apt to believe, I may have both ſeen and eaten of them in *Achin* in *Sumatra*.

Palm-berries (called here *Dendees*) grow plentifully about *Bahia*; the largeſt are as big as Wall-nuts; they grow in Bunches on the top of the Body of the Tree, among the Roots of the Branches or Leaves, as all Fruits of the Palm-kind do. Theſe are the ſame kind of Berries or Nuts as thoſe they make the Palm-Oyl with on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, where they abound: And I was told that they make Oyl with them here alſo. They ſometimes roaſt and eat them; but when I had one roaſted to prove it, I did not like it.

Phyſick-Nuts, as our Seamen call them, are called here *Pineon*; and *Agnus Caſtus* is called here *Carrepat*: Theſe both grow here: So do *Mendibees*, a Fruit like *Phyſick-Nuts*. They ſcorch them in a Pan over the Fire before they eat them.

Here are alſo great plenty of Cabbage-Trees, and other Fruits, which I did not get information about, and which I had not the Opportunity of ſeeing; becauſe this was not the Seaſon, it being our Spring, and conſequently their Autumn, when their beſt Fruits were gone, tho' ſome were left. However I

An. 1699 ſaw abundance of wild Berries in the Woods and Fields, but I could not learn their Names or Nature.

They have withal good plenty of ground Fruit, as *Callavances*, Pine-Apples, Pumkins, Water-Melons, Musk-Melons, Cucumbers, and Roots; as Yams, Potato's Caſſava's, *&c.* Garden-Herbs alſo good ſtore; as Cabbages, Turnips, Onions, Leeks, and abundance of other Sallading, and for the Pot. Drugs of ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* Saſſafras, Snake-Root, *&c.* Beſide the Woods I mentioned for Dying, and other Uſes, as Fuſtick, Speckled-wood, *&c.*

I brought home with me from hence a good Number of Plants, dried between the Leaves of Books; of ſome of the choiceſt of which, that are not ſpoil'd, I may give a Specimen at the *End* of the *Book*.

Here are ſaid to be great plenty and variety of Wild-Fowl, *viz. Yemma*'s, *Maccaw*'s (which are called here *Jackoo*'s, and are a larger ſort of Parrots, and ſcarcer) Parrots, Parakites, Flamingo's, Carrion-Crows, Chattering-Crows, Cockrecoes, Bill-Birds finely painted, Correſoes, Doves, Pidgeons, *Jenetees*, Clocking-Hens, Crab-Catchers, Galdens, Currecoo's, Muſcovy Ducks, common Ducks, Widgeons, Teal, Curlews, Men of War Birds, Booby's, Noddy's, Pelicans, *&c.*

The *Yemma* is bigger than a Swan, grey-feathered, with a long thick ſharp-pointed Bill.

The Carrion-Crow and Chattering-Crows, are called here *Mackeraw*'s, and are like thoſe I deſcribed in the *Weſt-Indies*, [*Vol.* II. *Part* II. *p.* 67.] The Bill of the Chattering-Crow is black, and the Upper-Bill is round, bending downwards like a Hawks-Bill, riſing up in a Ridge almoſt Semi-circular, and very ſharp, both at the Ridge or Convexity, and at the Point or Extremity: The Lower-Bill is flat and ſhuts even with it. I was told by a *Por-*

a *Portugueze* here, that their *Negro*-Wenches make Love-Potions with theſe Birds. And the *Portugueze* care not to let them have any of theſe Birds, to keep them from that Superſtition: As I found one Afternoon when I was in the Fields with a Padre and another, who ſhot two of them, and hid them, as they ſaid, for that Reaſon. They are not good Food, but their Bills are reckoned a good Antidote againſt Poiſon. *An.* 1699.

The *Bill-Birds* are ſo called by the *Engliſh*, from their monſtrous Bills, which are as big as their Bodies. I ſaw none of theſe Birds here, but ſaw ſeveral of the Breaſts flea'd off and dried, for the Beauty of them; the Feathers were curiouſly colour'd with Red, Yellow, and Orange-colour.

The *Curreſo*'s (called here *Mackeraw*'s) are ſuch as are in the Bay of *Campeachy* [Vol. II. Part 2. p. 67.]

Turtle-Doves are in great plenty here; and two ſorts of Wild Pidgeons; the one ſort Blackiſh, the other a light Grey: The Blackiſh or dark Grey are the Bigger, being as large as our Wood-Queſts, or Wood-Pidgeons in *England*. Both ſorts are very good Meat; and are in ſuch plenty from *May* till *September*, that a Man may ſhoot 8 or 10 Dozen in ſeveral Shots at one ſtanding, in a cloſe miſty Morning, when they come to feed on Berries that grow in the Woods.

The *Jenetee* is a Bird as big as a Lark, with blackiſh Feathers, and yellow Legs and Feet. 'Tis accounted very wholſome Food.

Clocking-Hens, are much like the Crab-catchers, which I have deſcribed [*Vol.* II. *Part* 2. *p.* 70.] but the Legs are not altogether ſo long. They keep always in ſwampy wet Places, tho' their Claws are like Land-Fowls Claws. They make a Noiſe or *Cluck* like our Brood-Hens, or Dunghil-Hens, when they have Chickens, and for that Reaſon they are

An. 1699. called by the *Engliſh*, Clocking-Hens. There are many of them in the Bay of *Campeachy* (tho' I omitted to ſpeak of them there) and elſewhere in the *Weſt-Indies*. There are both here and there four ſorts of theſe long-legg'd Fowls, near a-kin to each other, as ſo many *Sub-Species* of the ſame Kind; *viz.* Crab-catchers, Clocking-Hens, Galdens (which three are in ſhape and Colour like Herons in *England*, but leſs; the *Galden*, the biggeſt of the three, the Crab-catcher the ſmalleſt;) and a fourth ſort which are Black, but ſhaped like the other, having long Legs and ſhort Tails; theſe are about the bigneſs of *Crab-catchers*, and feed as they do.

Currecoos, are Water Fowls, as big as pretty large Chickens, of a bluiſh Colour, with ſhort Legs and Tail; they feed alſo in ſwampy Ground, and are very good Meat. I have not ſeen of them elſewhere.

The Wild-Ducks here are ſaid to be of two ſorts, the *Muſcovy*, and the common-Ducks. In the wet Seaſon here are abundance of them, but in the dry Time but few. Wigeon and Teal alſo are ſaid to be in great plenty here in the wet Seaſon.

To the Southward of *Bahia* there are alſo Oſtridges in great plenty, tho' 'tis ſaid, they are not ſo large as thoſe of *Africa*: They are found chiefly in the Southern Parts of *Brazil*, eſpecially among the large Savannahs near the River of *Plate*; and from thence further South towards the Streights of *Magellan*.

As for Tame Fowl at *Bahia*, the chief beſide their Ducks, are Dunghil-Fowls, of which they have two ſorts; one ſort much of the ſize of our Cocks and Hens; the other very large: And the Feathers of theſe laſt are a long time coming forth; ſo that you ſee them very naked when half grown; but when they are full grown and well feathered, they appear very large Fowls, as indeed they are; neither do they

they want for Price; for they are ſold at *Bahia* for half a Crown or three Shillings apiece, juſt as thy are brought firſt to Market out of the Country, when they are ſo lean as to be ſcarce fit to eat. *An.* 1699.

The Land Animals here are Horſes, black Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Rabbits, Hogs, Leopards, Tygers, Foxes, Monkeys, Pecary (a ſort of wild Hogs, called here *Pica*) Armadillo, Alligators, Guano's (call'd *Quittee*) Lizards, Serpents, Toads, Frogs, and a ſort of amphibious Creatures called by the *Portugueze Cachora's de agua*, in *Engliſh* Water-Dogs.

The Leopards and Tygers of this Country are ſaid to be large and very fierce: But here on the Coaſt they are either deſtroyed, or driven back towards the Heart of the Country; and therefore are ſeldom found but in the Borders and Out-plantations, where they oftentimes do Miſchief. Here are three or four ſorts of Monkeys, of different Sizes and Colours. One ſort is very large; and another ſort is very ſmall: Theſe laſt are ugly in Shape and Feature, and have a ſtrong Scent of Musk.

Here are ſeveral ſorts of Serpents, many of them vaſtly great, and moſt of them very venomous: As the Rattle-ſnake for one: And for Venom, a ſmall Green Snake is bad enough, no bigger than the Stemb of a Tobacco-pipe, and about 18 Inches long, very common here.

They have here alſo the *Amphiſbæna*, or Two-headed Snake, of a grey Colour, mixt with blackiſh Stripes, whoſe Bite is reckon'd to be incurable. 'Tis ſaid to be blind, tho' it has two ſmall Specks in each Head like Eyes: But whether it ſees or not I cannot tell. They ſay it lives like a Mole, moſtly under Ground; and that when it is found above Ground it is eaſily kill'd, becauſe it moves but ſlowly: Neither is its Sight (if it hath any) ſo good as to

An. 1699. diſcern any one that comes near to kill it: as few of theſe Creatures fly at a Man, or hurt him but when he comes in their way. 'Tis about 14 Inches long, and about the bigneſs of the inner Joint of a Man's middle Finger; being of one and the ſame bigneſs from one End to the other, with a Head at each End, (as they ſaid; for I cannot vouch it, for one I had was cut ſhort at one End) and both alike in ſhape and bigneſs; and 'tis ſaid to move with either Head foremoſt, indifferently; whence 'tis called by the *Portugueze*, *Cobra de dos Cabeſas*, the Snake with two Heads.

The ſmall black Snake is a very venomous Creature.

There is alſo a grey Snake, with red and brown Spots all over its back. 'Tis as big as a Man's Arm, and about 3 Foot long, and is ſaid to be venomous. I ſaw one of theſe.

Here are two ſorts of very large Snakes or Serpents: One of 'em a Land-ſnake, the other a Water-ſnake. The Land-ſnake is of a grey Colour, and about 18 or 20 Foot long: Not very venomous, but ravenous. I was promiſed the ſight of one of their Skins, but wanted Opportunity.

The Water-ſnake is ſaid to be near 30 Foot long. Theſe live wholly in the Water, either in large Rivers, or great Lakes, and prey upon any Creature that comes within their Reach, be it Man or Beaſt. They draw their Prey to them with their Tails: for when they ſee any thing on the Banks of the River or Lake where they lurk, they ſwing about their Tails 10 or 12 Foot over the Bank; and whatever ſtands within their Sweep is ſnatch'd with great Violence into the River, and drowned by them. Nay 'tis reported very credibly that if they ſee only a ſhade of any Animal at all on the Water, they will flouriſh their Tails to bring in the Man or Beaſt whoſe Shade they ſee, and are oftentimes too ſucceſsful in it.

Where-

Wherefore Men that have Buſineſs near any Place where theſe Water-Monſters are ſuſpected to lurk, are always provided with a Gun, which they often fire, and that ſcares them away, or keeps them quiet. They are ſaid to have great Heads, and ſtrong Teeth about 6 Inches long. I was told by an *Iriſh* Man who lived here, that his Wife's Father was very near being taken by one of them about this Time of my firſt Arrival here, when his Father was with him up in the Country: For the Beaſt flouriſh'd his Tail for him, but came not nigh enough by a Yard or two; however it ſcared him ſufficiently. *An.* 1699.

The amphibious Creatures here which I ſaid are called by the *Portugueze Cuchora's de Agua*, or Water-dogs, are ſaid to be as big as ſmall Maſtiffs, and are all hairy and ſhaggy from Head to Tail. They have 4 ſhort Legs, a pretty long Head and ſhort Tail; and are of a blackiſh Colour. They live in freſh Water-ponds, and oftentimes come aſhore and Sun themſelves; but retire to the Water if aſſaulted. They are eaten, and ſaid to be good Food. Several of theſe Creatures which I have now ſpoken of I have not ſeen, but inform'd my ſelf about them while I was here at *Bahia*, from ſober and ſenſible Perſons among the Inhabitants, among whom I met with ſome that could ſpeak *Engliſh*.

In the Sea upon this Coaſt there is great Store and Diverſity of Fiſh, *viz.* Jew-fiſh, for which there is a great Market at *Bahia* in *Lent*: Tarpoon's, Mullets, Groopers, Snooks, Gar-fiſh (called here *Goolion's*,) *Goruſſes*, Barrama's, Coquinda's, Cavallie's, Cuchora's (or Dog-fiſh) Conger-Eels, Herrings (as I was told) the *Serrew*, the *Olio de Boy*, (I write and ſpell them juſt as they were named to me) Whales, *&c.*

An. 1699. Here is alſo Shell-fiſh (tho' in leſs Plenty about *Bahia* than on other Parts of the Coaſt,) *viz.* Lobſters, Craw-fiſh, Shrimps, Crabs, Oyſters of the common Sort, Conchs, Wilks, Cockles, Muſcles, Perriwinkles, *&c.* Here are three Sorts of Sea-Turtle, *viz.* Hawksbill, Loggerhead, and Green: But none of them are in any eſteem, neither *Spaniards* nor *Portugueze* loving them: Nay they have a great Antipathy againſt them, and would much rather eat a Porpoiſe, tho' our *Engliſh* count the green Turtle very extraordinary Food. The Reaſon that is commonly given in the *Weſt-Indies* for the *Spaniards* not caring to eat of them, is the Fear they have left, being uſually foul-bodied, and many of them pox'd (lying, as they do, ſo promiſcuouſly with their Negrines and other She-ſlaves,) they ſhould break out loathſomely like Lepers; which this Sort of Food, 'tis ſaid, does much encline Men to do, ſearching the Body, and driving out any ſuch groſs Humours: For which Cauſe many of our *Engliſh* Valetudinarians have gone from *Jamaica* (tho' there they have alſo Turtle) to the I. *Caimanes*, at the Laying-time, to live wholly upon Turtle that then abound there; purpoſely to have their Bodies ſcour'd by this Food, and their Diſtempers driven out; and have been ſaid to have found many of them good Succeſs in it. But this by the way. The Hawks-bill-Turtle on this Coaſt of *Brazil* is moſt ſought after of any, for its Shell; which by Report of thoſe I have convers'd with at *Bahia*, is the cleareſt and beſt clouded Tortoiſe-ſhell in the World. I had ſome of it ſhewn me, which was indeed as good as I ever ſaw. They get a pretty deal of it in ſome Parts on this Coaſt; but 'tis very dear.

Beſide this Port of *Bahia de todos los Santos*, there are 2 more principal Ports on *Brazil*, where *European* Ships Trade, *viz.* *Pernambuc* and *Rio Janeira*; and I was told that there go as many Ships to each

each of theſe Places as to *Babia*, and 2 Men of War to each Place for their Convoys. Of the other Ports in this Country none is of greater Note than that of St. *Paul*'s, where they gather much Gold; but the Inhabitants are ſaid to be a Sort of *Banditti*, or looſe People that live under no Government: But their Gold brings them all Sorts of Commodities that they need, as Clothes, Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* The Town is ſaid to be large and ſtrong. *An.* 1699.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The A.'s Stay and Buſineſs at Bahia: *Of the Winds and Seaſons of the Year there. His Departure for* N. Holland. C. Salvadore. *The Winds on the* Braſilian *Coaſt; and* Abrohlo *Shoal; Fiſh, and Birds: The Shear-water Bird, and Cooking of Sharks. Exceſſive Number of Birds about a dead Whale; of the Pintado-bird, and the Petrel,* &c. *Of a Bird that ſhews the* C. of G. Hope *to be near: Of the Sea-reckonings, and* Variations: *And a* Table *of all the* Variations *obſerv'd in this Voyage. Occurrences near the* Cape; *and the A.'s paſſing by it. Of the Weſterly Winds beyond it: A Storm, and its Preſages. The A.'s Courſe to* N. Holland; *and Signs of approaching it. Another* Abrohlo *Shole and Storm, and the A.'s Arrival on part of* N. Holland. *That part deſcrib'd; and* Shark's *Bay, where he firſt anchors. Of the Land there, Vegetables, Birds,* &c. *A particular Sort of* Guano: *Fiſh, and beautiful Shells; Turtle, large Sharks, and Water-Serpents. The A.'s removing to another part of* N. Holland: *Dolphins, Whales, and more Sea-Serpents: and of a* Paſſage *or* Streight *ſuſpected here: Of the Vegetables, Birds, and Fiſh. He anchors on a third Part of* N. Holland, *and digs Wells, but brackiſh. Of the Inhabitants there, the great Tides, the Vegetables and Animals,* &c.

MY Stay here at *Bahia* was about a Month; during which Time the Vice-Roy of *Goa* came hither from thence in a great Ship, ſaid to be richly laden with all Sorts of *India* Goods; but ſhe did not break Bulk here, being bound Home for *Liſbon*; only the Vice-Roy intended to refreſh his Men (of whom he had loſt many, and moſt of the reſt were very ſickly, having been 4 Months in their Voyage hither) and ſo to take in Water, and depart for *Europe*, in Company with the other *Portugueze* Ships thither bound; who had Orders to be ready to ſail by the twentieth of *May*. He deſir'd me to carry a Letter for him, directed to his Succeſſor the new Vice-Roy of *Goa*; which I did, ſending it thither afterwards by Captain *Hammond*, whom I found near the *Cape of Good Hope*. The refreſhing

my Men, and taking in Water, was the main alſo of my Buſineſs here; beſide the having the better Opportunity to compoſe the Diſorders among my [illegible] Which, as I have before related, were grown [illegible] at a Heighth, that they could not without [illegible] Difficulty be appeaſed: However, finding [illegible] tunity, during my Stay in this Place, to allay [illegible] e Meaſure the Ferment that had been raiſed [illegible] g my Men, I now ſet my ſelf to provide for the carrying on of my Voyage with more Heart than before, and put all Hands to work, in order to it, as faſt as the Backwardneſs of my Men would permit; who ſhew'd continually their Unwillingneſs to proceed farther. Beſides, their Heads were generally fill'd with ſtrange Notions of Southerly Winds, that were now ſetting in (and there had been already ſome Flurries of them) which, as they ſurmis'd, would hinder any farther Attempts of going on to the Southward, ſo long as they ſhould laſt. *An.* 1699

The Winds begin to ſhift here in *April* and *September*, and the Seaſons of the Year (the Dry and the Wet) alter with them. In *April* the Southerly Winds make their Entrance on this Coaſt, bringing in the wet Seaſon, with violent Tornado's, Thunder and Lightening, and much Rain. In *September* the other Coaſting Trade, at Eaſt North-Eaſt comes in, and clears the Sky, bringing fair Weather. This, as to the Change of Wind, is what I have obſerv'd Vol. II. Part. 3. p. 19. but as to the Change of Weather accompanying it ſo exactly here at *Bahia*, this is a particular Exception to what I have experienc'd in all other Places of South Latitudes that I have been in between the *Tropicks*, or thoſe I have heard of; for there the dry Seaſons ſets in, in *April*, and the Wet about *October* or *November*, ſooner or later (as I have ſaid that they are, in South Latitudes, the Reverſe of the Seaſons, or Weather,

An. 1699. Weather, in the ſame Months in N. Latitudes, Vol. II. Part. 3. p. 77.) whereas on this Coaſt of *Brazil*, the wet Seaſon comes in in *April*, at the ſame Time that it doth in N. Latitudes, and the dry (as I have ſaid here) in *September*; the Rains here not laſting ſo far in the Year as in other Places; For in *September* the Weather is uſually ſo fair, that in the latter part of that Month they begin to cut their Sugar-Canes here, as I was told; for I enquired particularly about the Seaſons: Though this, as to the Seaſon of cutting of Canes, which I was now aſſur'd to be in *September*, agrees not very well with what I was formerly told [Vol. II. Part 3. p. 82.] that in *Brazil* they cut the Canes in *July*. And ſo, as to what is ſaid a little lower in the ſame Page, that in managing their Canes they are not confin'd to the Seaſons, this ought to have been expreſs'd only of planting them; for they never cut them but in the dry Seaſon.

But to return to the Southerly Winds, which came in (as I expected they would) while I was here: Theſe daunted my Ship's Company very much, tho' I had told them they were to look for them: But they being ignorant as to what I told them farther, that theſe were only Coaſting-Winds, ſweeping the Shore to about 40 or 50 Leagues in Breadth from it, and imagining that they had blown ſo all the Sea over, between *America* and *Africa*; and being confirm'd in this their Opinion by the *Portugueze* Pilots of the *European* Ships, with whom ſeveral of my Officers converſed much, and who were themſelves as ignorant that theſe were only Coaſting Trade-Winds (themſelves going away before them, in their Return homewards, till they croſs the Line, and ſo having no Experience of the Breadth of them) being thus poſſeſs'd with a Conceit that we could not ſail from hence till *September*; this made them ſtill the more remiſs in their Duties, and very

careleſs

liſtleſs to the getting Things in a Readineſs for our Departure. However I was the more diligent my ſelf to have the Ship ſcrubb'd, and to ſend my Water-Casks aſhore to get them trimm'd, my Beer being now out. I went alſo to the Governour to get my Water fill'd; for here being but one Watering-[illegible]ce (and the Water running low, now at the End [illegible]dry Seaſon) it was always ſo crouded with the [illegible]ips Boats, who were preparing to be [illegible]Men could ſeldom come nigh it, till [illegible]kindly ſent an Officer to clear [illegible]en, and to ſtay there till my [illegible]full, whom I ſatisfied for his Pai[illegible] got aboard 9 or 10 Ton of Ballaſt, and [illegible] Boatſwain fit the Rigging that was amiſs: And I enquired alſo of my particular Officers whoſe Buſineſs it was, whether they wanted any Stores, eſpecially Pitch and Tar; for that here I would ſupply my ſelf before I proceeded any farther; but they ſaid they had enough, tho' it did not afterwards prove ſo. *An.* 1699.

I commonly went aſhore every Day, either upon Buſineſs, or to recreate my ſelf in the Fields, which were very pleaſant, and the more for a Shower of Rain now and then, that uſhers in the wet Seaſon. Several Sorts of good Fruits were alſo ſtill remaining, eſpecially Oranges, which were in ſuch Plenty, that I and all my Company ſtock'd our ſelves for our Voyage with them, and they did us a great Kindneſs; and we took in alſo a good Quantity of Rum and Sugar: But for Fowls they being here lean and dear, I was glad I had ſtock'd my ſelf at St. *Jago*. But by the little Care my Officers took for freſh Proviſions, one might conclude, they did not think of going much farther. Beſides, I had like to have been imbroiled with the Clergy here (of the *Inquiſition*, as I ſuppoſe) and ſo my Voyage might have been hindred. What was ſaid to them

of

An. 1699. of me, by ſome of my Company that went aſhore, I know not; but I was aſſured by a Merchant there, that if they got me into their Clutches (and it ſeems, when I was laſt aſhore they had narrowly watch'd me) the Governour himſelf could not releaſe me. Beſides I might either be murther'd in the Streets, as he ſent me Word, or poiſoned, if I came aſhore any more; and therefore he adviſed me to ſtay aboard. Indeed I had now no further Buſineſs aſhore but to take leave of the Governour, and therefore took his Advice.

Our Stay here was till the 23d of *April*. I would have gone before if I could ſooner have fitted my ſelf; but was now earneſt to be gone, becauſe this Harbour lies open to the S. and S. S. W. which are raging Winds here, and now was the Seaſon for them. We had 2 or 3 Touches of them; and one pretty ſevere, and the Ships ride there ſo near each other, that if a Cable ſhould fail, or an Anchor ſtart, you are inſtantly aboard of one Ship or other: And I was more afraid of being diſabled here in Harbour by theſe bluſtring Winds, than diſcouraged by them, as my People were, from proſecuting the Voyage; for at preſent I even wiſh'd for a briſk Southerly Wind as ſoon as I ſhould be once well out of the Harbour, to ſet me the ſooner into the true General Trade-Wind.

The Tide of Flood being ſpent, and having a fine Land-Breeze on the 23d, in the Morning, I went away from the Anchoring-place before 'twas light; and then lay by till Day-light that we might ſee the better how to go out of the Harbour. I had a Pilot belonging to Mr. *Cock*, who went out with me, to whom I gave 3 Dollars; but I found I could as well have gone out my ſelf, by the Soundings I made at coming in. The Wind was E. by N. and fair Weather. By 10 a Clock I was got paſt all Danger, and then ſent away my Pilot. At 12 Cape

Salvadore

Salvadore bore N. diſtant 6 Leagues, and we had the Winds between the E. by N. and S. E. a conſiderable Time, ſo that we kept along near the Shore, commonly in Sight of it. The Southerly Blaſts had now left us again; for they come at firſt in ſhort [illegible]rries, and ſhift to other Points (for 10 or 12 [illegible] ſometimes) before they are quite ſet in: And [illegible] uncertain Winds, between Sea and Land-[illegible], and the Coaſting-Trade, which was its ſelf [illegible]

[illegible] Winds at preſent made me doubt [illegible]ther a great Shoal which lies in Lat[illegible] deg. and 19 deg. S. and runs a great [illegible] the Sea, directly from the Land, Eaſterly. [illegible]eed the Weather was fair (and continued ſo a good while) ſo that I might the better avoid any Danger from it: And if the Wind came to the Southward I knew I could ſtretch off to Sea; ſo that I jogg'd on couragiouſly. The 27th of *April* we ſaw a ſmall Brigantine under the Shore plying to the Southward. We alſo ſaw many Men of War-birds and Boobies, and Abundance of *Albicore*-Fiſh. Having ſtill fair Weather, ſmall Gales, and ſome Calms, I had the Opportunity of trying the Current, which I found to ſet ſometimes Northerly and ſometimes Southerly: And therefore knew I was ſtill within the Verge of the Tides. Being now in the Lat. of the *Abrohlo* Shoals, which I expected to meet with, I ſounded, and had Water leſſening from 40 to 33, and ſo to 25 Fathom: But then it roſe again to 33, 35, 37, *&c.* all Coral Rocks. Whilſt we were on this Shoal (which we croſs'd towards the farther part of it from Land, where it lay deep, and ſo was not dangerous) we caught a great many Fiſh with Hook and Line: and by evening Amplitude we had 6 deg. 38 min. Eaſt Variation. This was the 27th of *April*; we were then in Lat. 18 deg. 13 min. S. and Eaſt Longitude from Cape

An. 1699.

An. 1699. Cape *Salvadore* 31 min. On the 29th, being then in Lat. 18 deg. 39 min. S. we had ſmall Gales from the W. N. W. to the W. S. W. often ſhifting. The 30th we had the Winds from W. to S. S. E. Squalls and Rain: And we ſaw ſome Dolphins and other Fiſh about us. We were now out of Sight of Land, and had been ſo 4 or 5 Days: But the Winds now hanging in the South was an apparent Sign that we were ſtill too nigh the Shore to receive the true General Eaſt-Trade; as the Eaſterly Winds we had before ſhew'd that we were too far off the Land to have the Benefit of the Coaſting South-Trade: and the Faintneſs of both theſe Winds, and their often ſhifting from the S. S. W. to the S. E. with Squalls, Rain and ſmall Gales, were a Confirmation of our being between the Verge of the S. Coaſting-Trade, and that of the true Trade; which is here, regularly, S. E.

The 3d of *May* being in Lat 20 deg. 00 min. and Merid. diſtance Weſt from Cape *Salvadore* 234 Miles, the Variation was 7 deg. 00 min. We ſaw no Fowl but Shear-waters, as our Sea-men call them, being a ſmall black Fowl that ſweep the Water as they fly, and are much in the Seas that lie without either of the *Tropicks:* they are not eaten. We caught 3 ſmall Sharks, each 6 Foot 4 Inches long; and they were very good Food for us. The next Day we caught 3 more Sharks of the ſame Size, and we eat them alſo, eſteeming them as good Fiſh boil'd and preſs'd, and then ſtew'd with Vinegar and Pepper.

We had nothing of Remark from the 3d of *May* to the 10th, only now and then ſeeing a ſmall Whale ſpouting up the Water. We had the Wind Eaſterly, and we ran with it to the Southward, running in this Time from the Lat. of 20 deg. 00 m. to 29 deg. 5 min. S. and having then 7 d. 3 m. E. Long. from C. *Salvadore*; the Variation increaſing upon

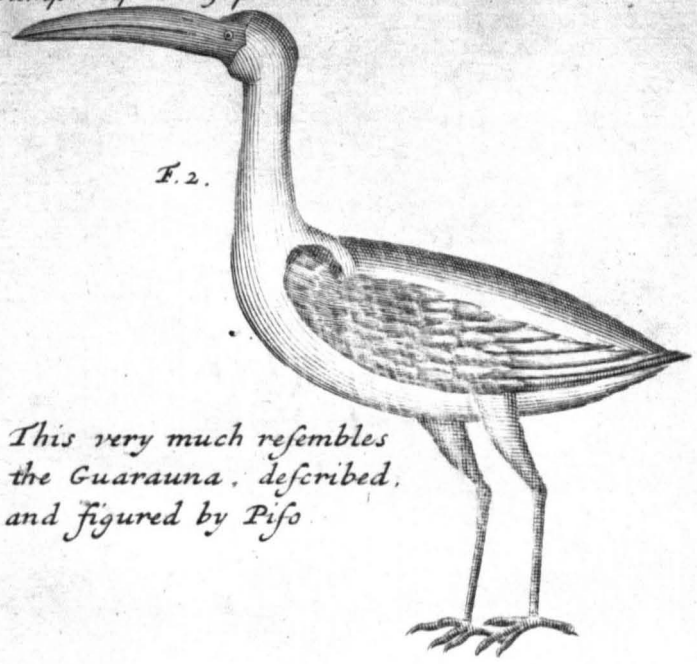
upon us, at preſent, notwithſtanding we went Eaſt. *An.* 1699.
We had all along a great Difference between the Morning and Evening Amplitudes; uſually a Degree or two, and ſometimes more. We were now in the true Trade, and therefore made good Way to the Southward, to get without the Verge of the General Trade-Wind into a Weſterly Wind's way, that might carry us towards the Cape of *Good Hope*. By the 12th of *May*, being in Lat. 31 deg. 10 min. we began to meet with Weſterly Winds, which freſhned on us, and did not leave us till a little before we made the Cape. Sometimes it blew ſo hard that it put us under a Fore-courſe; eſpecially in the Night; but in the Day-time we had commonly our Main Top-ſail rift. We met with nothing of Moment; only we paſt by a dead Whale, and ſaw Millions (as I may ſay) of Sea-Fowls about the Carcaſs (and as far round about it as we could ſee) ſome feeding, and the reſt flying about, or ſitting on the Water, waiting to take their Turns. We firſt diſcovered the Whale by the Fowls; for indeed I did never ſee ſo many Fowls at once in my Life before, their Numbers being inconceivably great: They were of divers Sorts, in Bigneſs, Shape and Colour. Some were almoſt as big as Geeſe, of a grey Colour, with white Breaſts, and with ſuch Bills, Wings, and Tails. Some were *Pintado*-Birds, as big as Ducks, and ſpeckled black and white. Some were Shear-waters; ſome Petrels; and there were ſeveral Sorts of large Fowls. We ſaw of theſe Birds, eſpecially the *Pintado*-birds, all the Sea over from about 200 Leagues diſtant from the Coaſt of *Brazil*, to within much the ſame Diſtance of *New-Holland*. The *Pintado* is a Southern Bird, and of that temperate Zone; for I never ſaw of them much to the Norward of 30 deg. S. The *Pintado*-bird is as big as a Duck; but appears, as it flies, about the Bigneſs of a tame Pidgeon, having a ſhort Tail, but the Wings

An. 1699. very long, as moſt Sea-Fowls have; eſpecially ſuch as theſe that fly far from the Shore, and ſeldom come nigh it; for their Reſting is ſitting afloat upon the Water; but they lay, I ſuppoſe, aſhore. There are three Sorts of theſe Birds, all of the ſame Make and Bigneſs, and are only different in Colour. The firſt is black all over: The ſecond Sort are grey, with white Bellies and Breaſts. The third Sort, which is the true *Pintado*, or Painted-bird, is curiouſly ſpotted white and black. Their Heads, and the Tips of their Wings and Tails, are black for about an Inch; and their Wings are alſo edg'd quite round with ſuch a ſmall black Liſt; only within the black on the Tip of their Wings there is a white Spot ſeeming as they fly (for then their Spots are beſt ſeen) as big as a Half-crown. All this is on the Outſide of the Tails and Wings; and as there is a white Spot in the black Tip of the Wings, ſo there is in the Middle of the Wings which is white, a black Spot; but this, towards the Back of the Bird, turns gradually to a dark grey. The Back its ſelf, from the Head to the Tip of the Tail, and the Edge of the Wings next to the Back, are all over-ſpotted with fine ſmall, round, white and black Spots, as big as a Silver Two-pence. and as cloſe as they can ſtick one by another: The Belly, Thighs, Sides, and inner-part of the Wings, are of a light grey. Theſe Birds, of all theſe Sorts, fly many together, never high, but almoſt ſweeping the Water. We ſhot one a while after on the Water in a Calm, and a Water-Spaniel we had with us brought it in: I have given a Picture of it [See *Birds*, Fig. 1.] but it was ſo damaged, that the Picture doth not ſhew it to Advantage; and its Spots are beſt ſeen when the Feathers are ſpread as it flies.

The Petrel is a Bird not much unlike a Swallow, but ſmaller, and with a ſhorter Tail. 'Tis all over black, except a white Spot on the Rump. They fly

Damp. Voy. Vol. 3. p. 66.

F. 2.



This very much reſembles the Guarauna, deſcribed, and figured by Piſo

F. 1.

The Pintado Bird.

fly ſweeping like Swallows, and very near the Wa- *An.* 1699.
ter. They are not ſo often ſeen in fair Weather; being Foul-weather Birds, as our Seamen call them, and preſaging a Storm when they come about a Ship; who for that Reaſon don't love to ſee them. In a Storm they will hover cloſe under the Ship's Stern, in the Wake of the Ship (as 'tis call'd) or the Smoothneſs which the Ship's paſſing has made on the Sea: And there as they fly (gently then) they pat the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walk'd upon it; tho' ſtill upon the Wing. And from hence the Seamen give them the Name of *Petrels*, in Alluſion to St. *Peter*'s walking upon the Lake of *Genneſareth*.

We alſo ſaw many Bunches of Sea-weeds in the Lat. of 39. 32. and by Judgment, near the Meridian of the Iſland *Triſtian d' Aconha:* And then we had about 2 d. 20 min. Eaſt Variation: which was now again decreaſing as we ran to the Eaſtward, till near the Meridian of *Aſcention*; where we found little or no Variation: But from thence, as we ran farther to the Eaſt, our Variation increaſed Weſterly.

Two Days before I made the Cape of *G. Hope*, my Variation was 7 deg. 58 min. Weſt. I was then in 43 deg. 27 min. Eaſt Longit. from C. *Salvador*, being in Lat. 35 deg. 30 min. this was the the firſt of *June*. The ſecond of *June* I ſaw a large black Fowl, with a whitiſh flat Bill, fly by us; and took great Notice of it, becauſe in the *Eaſt-India* Waggoner, or Pilot-book, there is mention made of large Fowls, as big as Ravens, with white flat Bills and black Feathers, that fly not above 30 Leagues from the *Cape*, and are look'd on as a Sign of ones being near it. My Reckoning made me then think my ſelf above 90 Leagues from the *Cape*, according to the Longitude which the *Cape* hath in the common Sea-Charts: So that I was in ſome doubt, whether theſe were the right Fowls ſpoken of in the

An. 1699. Waggoner; or whether thoſe Fowls might not fly farther off Shore than is there mentioned; or whether, as it prov'd, I might not be nearer the *Cape* than I reckoned my ſelf to be; for I found, ſoon after, that I was not then above 25 or 30 Leagues at moſt from the Cape. Whether the Fault were in the Charts laying down the *Cape* too much to the Eaſt from *Brazil.* or were rather in our Reckoning, I could not tell: But our Reckonings are liable to ſuch Uncertainties from Steerage, Log, Currents, Half-Minute-Glaſſes; and ſometimes want of Care, as in ſo long a Run cauſe often a Difference of many Leagues in the whole Account.

Moſt of my Men that kept Journals imputed it to the Half-Minute Glaſſes: and indeed we had not a good Glaſs in the Ship beſide the Half-watch or Two-Hour-Glaſſes. As for our Half-Minute-Glaſſes we tried them all at ſeveral Times, and we found thoſe that we had uſed from *Brazil* as much too ſhort, as others we had uſed before were too long: which might well make great Errors in thoſe ſeveral Reckonings. A Ship ought therefore to have its Glaſſes very exact; and beſides, an extraordinary Care ought to be uſed in heaving the Log, for Fear of giving too much Stray-Line in a moderate Gale; and alſo to ſtop quickly in a brisk Gale, for when a Ship runs 8, 9 or 10 Knots, half a Knot or a Knot is ſoon run out, and not heeded: But to prevent Danger, when a Man thinks himſelf near Land, the beſt way is to look out betimes, and lye by in the Night, for a Commander may err eaſily himſelf; beſide the Errors of thoſe under him, tho' never ſo carefully eyed.

Another Thing that ſtumbled me here was the *Variation*, which, at this Time, by the laſt Amplitude I had I found to be but 7 deg. 58 min. W. whereas the Variation at the *Cape* (from which I found my ſelf not 30 Leagues diſtant) was then computed, and truly, about 11 deg. or more.

And

And yet a while after this, when I was got 10 Leagues to the Eaſtward of the *Cape*, I found the Variation but 10 deg. 40 min. W. whereas it ſhould have been rather more than at the *Cape*. Theſe Things, I confeſs, did puzzle me: Neither was I fully ſatisfied as to the Exactneſs of the taking the Variation at Sea: For in a great Sea, which we often meet with, the Compaſs will traverſe with the Motion of the Ship; beſides the Ship may and will deviate ſomewhat in ſteering, even by the beſt Helmſmen: And then when you come to take an *Azimuth*, there is often ſome Difference between him that looks at the Compaſs, and the Man that takes the Altitude heighth of the Sun; and a ſmall Error in each, if the Error of both ſhould be one way, will make it wide of any great Exactneſs. But what was moſt ſhocking to me, I found that the Variation did not always increaſe or decreaſe in Proportion to the Degrees of Longitude Eaſt or Weſt; as I had a Notion they might do to a certain Number of Degrees of Variation Eaſt or Weſt, at ſuch or ſuch particular Meridians. But finding in this Voyage that the Difference of Variation did not bear a regular Proportion to the Difference of Longitude, I was much pleas'd to ſee it thus obſerv'd in a Scheme ſhewn me after my Return home, wherein are repreſented the ſeveral Variations in the *Atlantick* Sea, on both Sides the Equator; and there, the Line of no Variation in that Sea is not a Meridian Line, but goes very oblique, as do thoſe alſo which ſhew the Increaſe of Variation on each Side of it. In that Draught there is ſo large an Advance made as well towards the accounting for thoſe ſeemingly irregular Increaſes and Decreaſes of Variation towards the S. E. Coaſt of *America*, as towards the fixing a general Scheme or Syſtem of the Variation every where, which would be of ſuch great Uſe in Navigation, that I cannot but hope that the ingenious

An. 1699.

An. 1699. Author, Capt. *Hally*, who to his profound Skill in all Theories of theſe kinds, hath added and is adding continually Perſonal Experiments, will e'er long oblige the World with a fuller Diſcovery of the Courſe of the Variation, which hath hitherto been a Secret. For my Part I profeſs my ſelf unqualified for offering at any thing of a General Scheme; but ſince Matter of Fact, and whatever increaſes the Hiſtory of the Variation, may be of uſe towards the ſettling or confirming the Theory of it, I ſhall here once for all inſert a *Table* of all the *Variations* I obſerv'd beyond the *Equator* in this Voyage, both in going out, and returning back; and what Errors there may be in it, I ſhall leave to be corrected by the Obſervations of others.

A Table of Variations.

1699.		D. M. S.Lat.	D. M. Longit.	D. M. Variat.
Mar.	14	6 15	1 47 *a*	3 27 E
	21	12 45	12 9	3 27
Apr.	25	14 49	00 10 *b*	7 0
	28	18 13	00 31	6 38
	30	19 00	2 20	6 30
May.	2	19 22	3 51	8 15
	3	20 1	3 40	7 0
	5	22 47	3 48	9 40
	6	24 23	3 53	7 36
	7	25 44	3 53	10 15
	8	26 47	4 35	7 14
	9	28 9	5 50	9 45
	10	29 5	7 3	11 41
	11	29 23	7 38	12 47

a W. from St. *Jago*.
b E. from C. *Salvador* in *Brazil*.

May.

1699.		D. M. S. Lat.	D. M. Longit.	D. M. Variat.	*An.* 1699.
May.	17	34 58	18 43	5 40 E	
	18	34 54	19 06	6 19	
	19	35 48	19 45	5 6	
	23	39 42	27 1	2 55	
	25	39 11	31 35	2 0	
June.	1	35 30	43 27	7 58 W	
	5	35 8	00 23 *c*	10 40	
	6	36 7	3 6	11 10	
	8	36 17	10 3	15 00	
	9	35 59	12 0	19 38	
	12	35 20	20 18	21 35	
	14	35 5	26 13	23 50	
	15	34 51	29 24	25 56	
	17	34 27	36 8	24 54	
	19	34 17	39 24	25 29	
	20	34 15	42 25	24 22	
	22	33 34	45 41	22 15	
	25	35 8	45 28	24 30	
	28	36 40	49 33	22 50	
	29	36 40	53 12	22 44	
	30	36 15	56 22	21 40	
July.	1	35 35	58 44	19 45	
	4	33 32	66 22	16 40	
	6	31 30	68 34	12 20	
	7	31 45	69 00	12 2	
	10	32 39	70 21	13 36	
	11	33 4	72 00	12 29	
	13	21 17	74 43	10 0	
	15	29 20	75 25	10 28	
	18	28 16	78 29	9 51	
	23	26 43	84 19	9 11	
	24	26 28	85 20	8 9	
	25	26 14	85 52	8 40	
	26	25 36	86 21	8 20	

c E. from C. G. *Hope.*

A Table of Variations.

1699.		D. M. S.Lat.	D. M. Longit.	D. M. Variat.
July.	27	26 43	86 16	7 0 W
	29	27 38	87 25	8 20
	31	26 54	88 1	9 0
Aug.	5	25 30	86 3	7 24
	15	24 41	86 2 *d*	6 6
	17	23 2	00 22	7 6
	20	19 37	3 00	7 00
	24	19 52	4 41	7 7
	25	19 45	5 10	6 40
	27	19 24	6 11	5 18
	28	18 38	6 57	6 12
Sept.	6	17 16	9 18	4 3
	7	16 9	8 57	2 7
	8	15 37	9 34	2 20
	10	13 55	10 55	1 47
	11	13 12	11 42	1 47
Dec.	29	5 1	6 34 *e*	1 2 E
1700. *Jan.*	3	1 32	6 53	4 8
Feb.	13	0 9	2 48 *f*	4 0
	16	0 12	7 31	6 26
	21	0 12	15 23	8 45
	23	0 43	18 00	8 45
	27	2 43	19 41	9 50
Mar.	10	5 10	00 5 *g*	1 0
	13	5 35	00 44 *h*	9 0
	30	5 15	6 4	8 25 W
Apr.	6	3 32	8 25	7 16
	22	1 32	00 37 *i*	3 00

d E. from *Sharks-Bay* in *N. Holland.*
e E. from *Babao-Bay* in *J. Timor.*
f E. from C. *Mabo* in *N. Guinea.*
g E. from C. *St. George* on I. *N. Britannia.*
h W. from *ditto.*
i W. from C. *Maba.*

May.

1700.		D. M. S.Lat.	D. M. Longit.		D. M. Variat.	*An.* 1699.
May.	1	3 00		*k*	2 15 E	
	24	9 59	00 25	*l*	0 15 W	
	27	14 33	3 30		1 25	
June.	2	19 44	8 7		5 38	
	3	19 51	9 58		6 10	
	4	19 46	11 6		6 20	
	5	20 00	12 22		4 58	
	6	20 00	14 17		7 20	
	9	19 59	16 01		6 32	
	11	9 57	17 42		8 1	
	12	19 48	19 0		6 0	
Nov.	7	21 26		*m*	9 0	
	14	27 1	35 35		16 50	
	15	27 10	36 34		18 57	
	16	27 11	37 54		17 24	
	19	28 14	41 40		19 39	
	21	29 24	44 47		20 50	
	23	29 42	47 34		21 38	
	24	30 16	49 26		26 00	
	25	30 40	51 24		22 38	
	27	31 51	55 5		22 40	
	29	32 55	56 28		27 10	
	30	31 55	57 25		27 10	
Dec.	1	31 57	58 17		24 30	
	2	31 57	59 33		27 57	
	4	32 3	61 45		24 50	
	6	32 15	66 00		23 30	
	7	37 28	68 36		24 48	
	8	33 49	64 38		21 53	
	9	32 49	70 09		24 00	
	11	32 50	71 45		21 15	

k At Anchor off I. *Ceram.*
l W. from *Babao*-Bay.
m W. from *Princes* Isle by *Java*-Head.

Dec.

A Table of Variations.

1700.		D. M. S.Lat.	D. M. Longit.	D. M. Variat.
Dec.	13	31 55	72 32	20 16W
	14	31 35	73 39	20 00
	15	32 21	75 22	20 00
	17	33 5	79 39	18 42
	18	33 0	80 39	17 15
	21	34 39	82 46	16 41
	22	34 36	83 19	14 36
	23	34 21	83 42	14 00
	25	34 38	84 21	14 00
1701. *Jan.*	15	31 25	2 32 *n*	10 20
	16	30 5	4 42	9 36
	17	28 46	6 8	8 25
	18	27 26	7 32	7 40
	19	26 11	9 9	7 30
	20	25 00	10 49	7 9
	21	23 42	12 34	6 55
	22	22 51	14 10	5 56
	23	21 48	15 17	5 32
	24	21 24	15 51	4 56
	26	19 57	16 48	4 20
	27	19 10	17 22	3 24
	28	18 13	18 23	4 00
	29	17 22	19 29	2 00
Feb.	16	12 52	3 8 *o*	1 50
	17	11 55	4 42	1 10
	18	11 17	5 30	0 20
	19	10 22	6 32	1 10
	21	We made the I. *Aſcention.*		

n W. from the *Table* Land at C. *G. Hope.*
o W. *Santa Helena.*

But

But to return from this Digreſſion: Having fair Weather, and the Winds hanging Southerly, I jog'd on to the Eaſtward, to make the *Cape*. On the third of *June* we ſaw a Sail to Leeward of us, ſhewing *Engliſh* Colours. I bore away to ſpeak with her, and found her to be the *Antelope* of *London*, commanded by Captain *Hammond*, and bound for the Bay of *Bengal* in the Service of the *New-Eaſt-India* Company. There were many Paſſengers aboard, going to ſettle there under Sir *Edward Littleton*, who was going Chief thither: I went aboard, and was known by Sir *Edward* and Mr. *Hedges*, and kindly received and treated by them and the Commander; who had been afraid of us before, tho' I had ſent one of my Officers aboard. They had been in at the *Cape*, and came from thence the Day before, having ſtock'd themſelves with Refreſhments. They told me that they were by Reckoning, 60 Miles to the Weſt of the *Cape*. While I was aboard them, a fine ſmall Weſterly Wind ſprang up; therefore I ſhortned my ſtay with them, becauſe I did not deſign to go into the *Cape*. When I took leave I was preſented with half a Mutton, 12 Cabbages, 12 Pumkins, 6 Pound of Butter, 6 Couple of Stock-fiſh, and a quantity of Parſnips; ſending them ſome Oatmeal, which they wanted. *An.* 1699.

From my firſt ſetting out from *England*, I did not deſign to touch at the *Cape*; and that was one Reaſon why I touch'd at *Brazil*, that there I might refreſh my Men, and prepare them for a long Run to *New Holland*. We had not yet ſeen the Land; but about 2 in the Afternoon we ſaw the *Cape*-Land bearing Eaſt, at above 16 Leagues diſtance: And Captain *Hammond* being alſo bound to double the *Cape*, we jog'd on together this Afternoon and the next Day, and had ſeveral fair Sights of it; which which may be ſeen [*Table* III. N°. 6, 7, 8.]

To

An. 1699. To proceed: Having ſtill a Weſterly Wind, I jog'd on in company with the *Antelope*, till *Sunday June* the 4th at 4 in the Afternoon, when we parted; they ſteering away for the *Eaſt-Indies*, and I keeping an E. S. E. Courſe, the better to make my way for *New Holland:* For tho' *New Holland* lies North-Eaſterly from the *Cape*, yet all Ships bound towards that Coaſt, or the Streights of *Sundy*, ought to keep for a while in the ſame Parallel, or in a Lat. between 35 and 40. at leaſt a little to the S. of the Eaſt. that they may continue in a variable Winds way; and not venture too ſoon to ſtand ſo far to the North, as to be within the Verge of the Trade-Wind, which will put them by their Eaſterly Courſe. The Wind increaſed upon us; but we had yet ſight of the *Antelope*, and of the Land too, till *Tueſday* the 6th of *June:* And then we ſaw alſo by us an innumerable Company of Fowls of divers ſorts; ſo that we look'd about to ſee if there were not another dead Whale, but ſaw none.

The Night before, the Sun ſet in a black Cloud, which appeared juſt like Land; and the Clouds above it were gilded of a dark red Colour. And on the *Tueſday*, as the Sun drew near the Horizon, the Clouds were gilded very prettily to the Eye, tho' at the ſame time my Mind dreaded the Conſequences of it. When the Sun was now not above 2 deg. high, it entered into a dark Smoaky-coloured Cloud that lay parallel with the Horizon, from whence preſently ſeem'd to iſſue many dusky blackiſh Beams. The Sky was at this time covered with ſmall hard Clouds (as we call ſuch as lye ſcattering about, not likely to Rain) very thick one by another; and ſuch of them as lay next to the Bank of Clouds at the Horizon, were of a pure Gold Colour to 3 or 4 deg. high above the Bank: From theſe to about 10 deg. high they were redder, and very bright; above them they were of a darker Colour ſtill, to about

bout 60 or 70 deg. high; where the Clouds began to be of their common Colour. I took the more particular Notice of all this, becauſe I have generally obſerved ſuch colour'd Clouds to appear before an approaching Storm: And this being Winter here, and the time for bad Weather, I expected and provided for a violent blaſt of Wind, by riffing our Topſails, and giving a ſtrict charge to my Officers to hand them or take them in, if the Wind ſhould grow ſtronger. The Wind was now at W. N. W. a very brisk Gale. About 12 a Clock at Night we had a pale whitiſh Glare in the N. W. which was another Sign, and intimated the Storm to be near at hand; and the Wind increaſing upon it, we preſently handed our Top-ſails, furled the Main-ſail, and went away only with our Fore-ſail. Before 2 in the Morning it came on very fierce, and we kept right before Wind and Sea, the Wind ſtill encreaſing: But the Ship was very governable, and ſteered incomparably well. At 8 in the Morning we ſettled our Fore-yard, lowering it 4 or 5 Foot, and we ran very ſwiftly; eſpecially when the Squalls of Rain or Hail, from a black Cloud, came over Head, for then it blew exceſſive hard. Theſe, tho' they did not laſt long, yet came very thick and faſt one after another. The Sea alſo ran very high; But we running ſo violently before Wind and Sea, we ſhip'd little or no Water; tho' a little waſh'd into our upper Deck-Ports; and with it a Scuttle or Cuttle-Fiſh was caſt upon the Carriage of a Gun. *An.* 1699.

The Wind blew extraordinary hard all *Wedneſday*, the 7th of *June*, but abated of its fierceneſs before Night: Yet it continued a brisk Gale till about the 16th, and ſtill a moderate one till the 19th Day; by which time we had run about 600 Leagues: For the moſt part of which time the Wind was in ſome point of the Weſt, *viz.* from the W. N. W. to the S. by W. It blew hardeſt when at W. or between

the

An. 1699 the W. and S. W. but after it veered more Southerly the foul Weather broke up: This I obſerved at other times alſo in theſe Seas, that when the Storms at Weſt veered to the Southward they grew leſs; and that when the Wind came to the E. of the S. we had ſtill ſmaller Gales, Calms, and fair Weather. As for the Weſterly Winds on that ſide the *Cape*, we like them never the worſe for being violent, for they drive us the faſter to the Eaſtward; and are therefore the only Winds coveted by thoſe who Sail towards ſuch parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, as lye South of the Equator; as *Timor*, *Java*, and *Sumatra*; and by the Ships bound for *China*, or any other that are to paſs through the Streights of *Sunda*. Thoſe Ships having once paſt the *Cape*, keep commonly pretty far Southerly, on purpoſe to meet with theſe Weſt-winds, which in the Winter Seaſon of theſe Climates they ſoon meet with; for then the Winds are generally Weſterly at the *Cape*, and eſpecially to the Southward of it: But in their Summer Months they get to the Southward of 40 deg. uſually e're they meet with the Weſterly Winds. I was not at this time in a higher Lat. than 36 deg. 40 min. and oftentimes was more Northerly, altering my Latitude often as Winds and Weather required; for in ſuch long Runs 'tis beſt to ſhape one's Courſe acording to the Winds. And if in ſteering to the Eaſt, we ſhould be obliged to bear a little to the N. or S. of it, 'tis no great Matter; for 'tis but ſailing 2 or 3 Points from the Wind, when 'tis either Northerly or Southerly; and this not only eaſeth the Ship from ſtraining, but ſhortens the way more than if a Ship was kept cloſe on a Wind, as ſome Men are fond of doing.

The 19th of *June*, we were in Lat. 34 deg. 17 min. S. and Long. from the *Cape* 39 deg. 24 min. E. and had ſmall Gales and Calms. The Winds were at N. E. by E. and continued in ſome Part of the E. till

E. till the 27th Day. When it having been ſome Time at N. N. E. it came about at N. and then to the W. of the N. and continued in the Weſt-board (between the N. N. W. and S. S. W.) till the 4th of *July*; in which Time we ran 782 Miles; then the Winds came about again to the Eaſt, we reckoning our ſelves to be in a Meridian 1100 L. Eaſt of the *Cape*; and having fair Weather, ſounded, but had no Ground. *An.* 1699.

We met with little of Remark in this Voyage, beſides being accompanied with Fowls all the way, eſpecially Pintado-Birds, and ſeeing now and then a Whale: But as we drew nigher the Coaſt of *New-Holland*, we ſaw frequently 3 or 4 Whales together. When we were about 90 Leagues from the Land we began to ſee Sea-weeds, all of one Sort; and as we drew nigher the Shore we ſaw them more frequently. At about 30 Leagues diſtance we began to ſee ſome Scuttle-bones floating on the Water; and drawing ſtill nigher the Land we ſaw greater Quantities of them.

July 25. being in Lat. 26. deg. 14 min. S. and Longitude E. from the C. of *Good Hope* 85 deg. 52 min. we ſaw a large Gar-fiſh leap 4 Times by us, which ſeemed to be as big as a Porpoſe. It was now very fair Weather, and the Sea was full of a Sort of very ſmall Graſs or Moſs, which as it floated in the Water ſeem'd to have been ſome Spawn of Fiſh; and there was among it ſome ſmall Fry. The next Day the Sea was full of ſmall round Things like Pearl, ſome as big as white Peas; they were very clear and tranſparent, and upon cruſhing any of them a Drop of Water would come forth: The Skin that contain'd the Water was ſo thin that it was but juſt diſcernable. Some Weeds ſwam by us, ſo that we did not doubt but we ſhould quickly ſee Land. On the 27th alſo, ſome Weeds ſwam by us, and the Birds that had flown along

An. 1699. along with us all the way almoſt from *Brazil*, now left us, except only 2 or 3 Shear-waters. On the 28th we ſaw many Weeds ſwim by us, and ſome Whales, blowing. On the 29th we had dark cloudy Weather, with much Thunder, Lightning, and violent Rains in the Morning; but in the Evening it grew fair. We ſaw this Day a Scuttle-bone ſwim by us, and ſome of our young Men a Seal, as it ſhould ſeem by their Deſcription of its Head. I ſaw alſo ſome Boneta's, and ſome Skipjacks, a Fiſh about 8 Inches long, broad and ſizeable, not much unlike a Roach; which our Seamen call ſo from their leaping about.

The 30th of *July*, being ſtill nearer the Land, we ſaw Abundance of Scuttle-bones and Sea-weed, more Tokens that we were not far from it; and ſaw alſo a Sort of Fowls, the like of which we had not ſeen in the whole Voyage, all the other Fowls having now left us. Theſe were as big as Lapwings; of a grey Colour, black about their Eyes, with red ſharp Bills, long Wings, their Tails long and forked like Swallows; and they flew flapping their Wings like Lapwings. In the Afternoon we met with a Ripling like a Tide or Current, or the Water of ſome Shoal or Over-fall; but were paſt it before we could ſound. The Birds laſt mention'd and this were further Signs of Land. In the Evening we had fair Weather, and a ſmall Gale at Weſt. At 8 a Clock we ſounded again; but had no Ground.

We kept on ſtill to the Eaſtward, with an eaſy Sail, looking out ſharp: For by the many Signs we had, I did expect that we were near the Land. At 12 a Clock in the Night I ſounded, and had 45 Fathom, coarſe Sand and ſmall white Shells. I preſently clapt on a Wind and ſtood to the South, with the Wind at W. becauſe I thought we were to the South of a Shoal call'd the *Abrohles* (an Appellative Name

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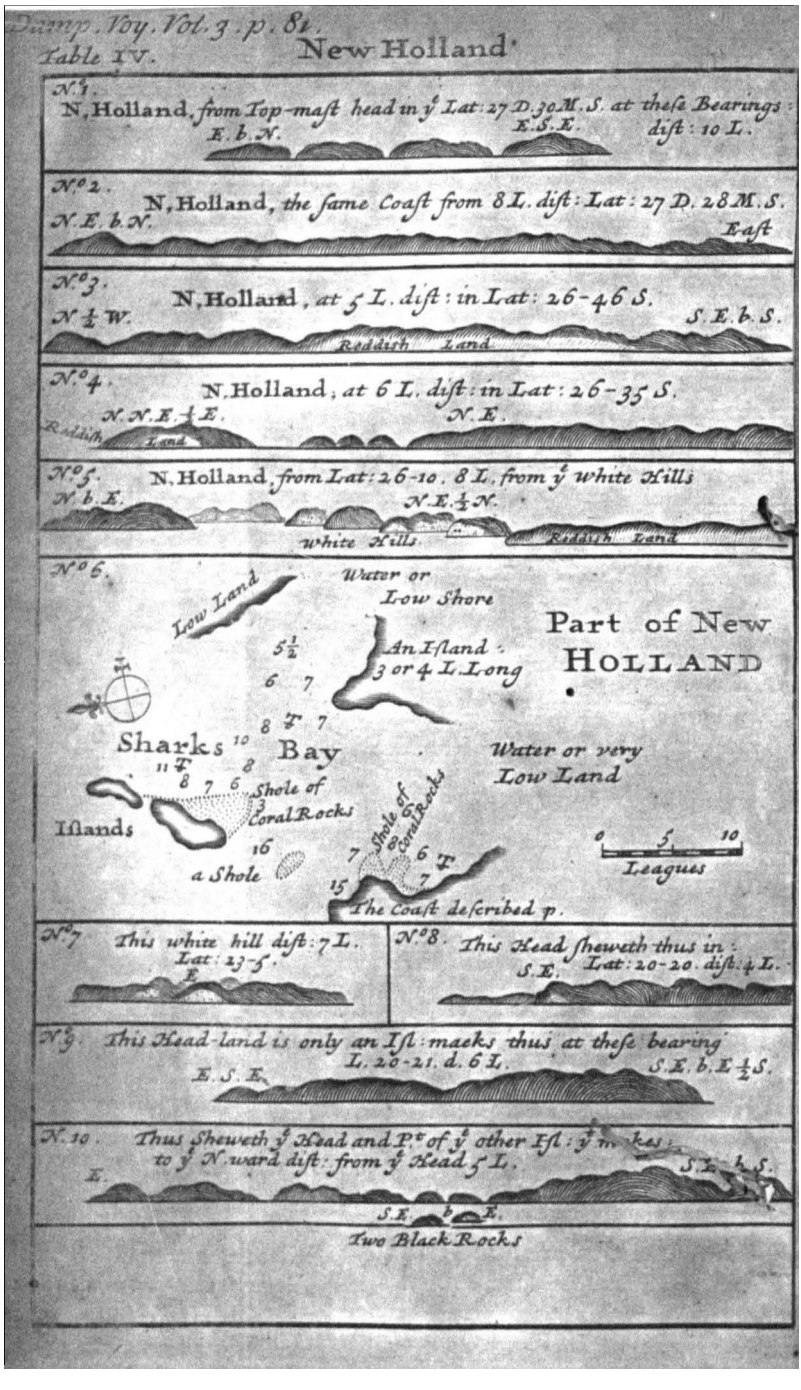
Table IV. New Holland.



Name for Shoals, as it ſeems to me) which in a Draught I had of that Coaſt is laid down in 27 deg. 28 min. Lat. ſtretching about 7 Leagues into the Sea. I was the Day before in 27 deg. 38 min. by Reckoning. And afterwards ſteering E. by S. purpoſely to avoid it, I thought I muſt have been to the South of it: But ſounding again, at 1 a Clock in the Morning, *Aug.* the firſt, we had but 25 Fathom, Coral Rocks; and ſo found the Shoal was to the South of us. We preſently tack'd again, and ſtood to the North, and then ſoon deepned our Water; for at 2 in the Morning we had 26 Fathom Coral ſtill: At 3 we had 28 Coral-ground: At 4 we had 30 Fathom, coarſe Sand, with ſome Coral: At 5 we had 45 Fathom, coarſe Sand and Shells; being now off the Shoal, as appear'd by the Sand and Shells, and by having left the Coral. By all this I knew we had fallen into the North of the Shoal, and that it was laid down wrong in my Sea-Chart: For I found it lye in about 27 deg. Lat. and by our Run in the next Day, I found that the Outward-edge of it, which I ſounded on, lies 16 Leagues off Shore. When it was Day we ſteered in E. N. E. with a fine brisk Gale; but did not ſee the Land till 9 in the Morning, when we ſaw it from our Topmaſt-head, and were diſtant from it about 10 Leagues; having then 40 Fathom-water, and clean Sand. About 3 Hours after we ſaw it on our Quarter-Deck, being by Judgment about 6 Leagues off, and we had then 40 Fathom, clean Sand. As we ran in, this Day and the next, we took ſeveral Sights of it, at different Bearings and Diſtances; from which it appear'd as you ſee in [*Table* IV. N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.] And here I would note once for all, that the Latitudes mark'd in the Draughts, or Sights here given, are not the Latitude of the Land, but of the Ship when the Sight was taken. This Morning, *Auguſt* the firſt, as we *An.* 1699.

An. 1699. were ſtanding in we ſaw ſeveral large Sea-fowls, like our Gannets on the Coaſt of *England*, flying 3 or 4 together; and a Sort of white Sea-Mews, but black about the Eyes, and with forked Tails. We ſtrove to run in near the Shore to ſeek for a Harbour to refreſh us after our tedious Voyage; having made one continued Stretch from *Brazil* hither of about 114 deg. deſigning from hence alſo to begin the Diſcovery I had a Mind to make on *N. Holland* and *N. Guinea*. The Land was low, and appear'd even, and as we drew nearer to it, it made (as you ſee in *Table* IV. N°. 3, 4, 5.) with ſome red and ſome white Clifts; theſe laſt in Lat. 26. 10 S. where you will find 54 Fathom, within 4 Miles of the Shore.

About the Lat. of 26 deg. S. we ſaw an Opening, and ran in, hoping to find a Harbour there: But when we came to its Mouth, which was about 2 Leagues wide, we ſaw Rocks and foul Ground within, and therefore ſtood out again: There we had 20 Fathom-water within 2 Mile of the Shore. The Land every where appear'd pretty low, flat and even; but with ſteep Cliffs to the Sea; and when we came near it there were no Trees, Shrubs or Graſs to be ſeen. The Soundings in the Lat. of 26 deg. S. from about 8 or 9 Leagues off till you come within a League of the Shore, are generally about 40 Fathom; differing but little, ſeldom above 3 or 4 Fathom. But the Lead brings up very different Sorts of Sand, ſome coarſe, ſome fine; and of ſeveral Colours, as Yellow, White, Grey, Brown, Blueiſh and Reddiſh.

When I ſaw there was no Harbour here, nor good anchoring, I ſtood off to Sea again, in the Evening of the ſecond of *Auguſt*, fearing a Storm on a Lee-ſhore, in a Place where there was no Shelter, and deſiring at leaſt to have Sea-room: For the Clouds began to grow thick in the Weſtern-board, and the Wind was already there, and began to blow freſh almoſt

almoſt upon the Shore; which at this Place lies a- *An.* 1699.
long N. N. W. and S. S. E. By 9 a Clock at Night we had got a pretty good Offin; but the Wind ſtill increaſing, I took in my Main Top-ſail, being able to carry no more Sail than two Courſes and the Mizen. At 2 in the Morning, *Aug.* 3. it blew very hard, and the Sea was much raiſed; ſo that I furled all my Sails but my Main-ſail. Tho' the Wind blew ſo hard, we had pretty clear Weather till Noon: But then the whole Sky was blackned with thick Clouds, and we had ſome Rain, which would laſt a Quarter of an Hour at a Time, and then it would blow very fierce while the Squalls of Rain were over our Heads; but as ſoon as they were gone the Wind was by much abated, the Streſs of the Storm being over. We ſounded ſeveral Times, but had no Ground till 8 a Clock *Aug.* the 4th in the Evening; and then had 60 Fathom-water, Coral-ground. At 10 we had 56 Fathom fine Sand. At 12 we had 55 Fathom, fine Sand, of a pale blueiſh Colour. It was now pretty moderate Weather; yet I made no Sail till Morning; but then, the Wind veering about to the S. W. I made Sail and ſtood to the North: And at 11 a Clock the next Day, *Aug.* 5. we ſaw Land again, at about 10 Leagues diſtance. This Noon we were in Lat. 25 deg. 30 min. and in the Afternoon our Cook died, an old Man, who had been ſick a great while, being infirm before we came out of *England*.

The 6th of *Auguſt* in the Morning we ſaw an Opening in the Land, and we ran into it, and anchored in 7 and a half Fathom-water, 2 Miles from the Shore, clean Sand. It was ſomewhat difficult getting in here, by Reaſon of many Shoals we met [illegible] But I ſtill kept a Boy ſounding before me. The Mouth of the Sound, which I call'd *Shark's Bay*, lies in about 25 deg. S. Lat. and our Reckoning makes us Longitude from the C. of *Good Hope* to

An. 1699. be about 87 Degrees; which is leſs by 195 Leagues than is uſually laid down in our common Draughts, if our Reckoning was right, and our Glaſſes did not deceive us. As ſoon as I came to anchor in this Bay (of which I have given a Plan, Table IV. N°. 6.) I ſent my Boat aſhore to ſeek for freſh Water: But in the Evening my Men returned, having found none. The next Morning I went aſhore my ſelf, carrying Pick-axes and Shovels with me, to dig for Water; and Axes to cut Wood. We tried in ſeveral Places for Water, but finding none after ſeveral Trials, nor in ſeveral Miles Compaſs, we left any farther Search for it, and ſpending the reſt of the Day in cutting Wood, we went aboard at Night.

The Land is of an indifferent Heighth, ſo that it may be ſeen 9 or 10 Leagues off. It appears at a Diſtance very even; but as you come nigher you find there are many gentle Riſings, tho' none ſteep nor high. 'Tis all a ſteep Shore againſt the open Sea: But in this Bay or Sound we were now in, the Land is low by the Sea-ſide, riſing gradually in within the Land. The Mould is Sand by the Sea-ſide, producing a large Sort of Sampier, which bears a white Flower. Farther in, the Mould is reddiſh, a Sort of Sand producing ſome Graſs, Plants, and Shrubs. The Graſs grows in great Tufts, as big as a Buſhel, here and there a Tuft: Being intermix'd with much Heath, much of the kind we have growing on our Commons in *England*. Of Trees or Shrubs here are divers Sorts; but none above 10 Foot high: There Bodies about 3 Foot about, and 5 or 6 Foot high before you come to the Branches, which are buſhy and compos'd of ſmall Twigs there ſpreading abroad, tho' thick ſet, and full of Leaves; which were moſtly long and narrow. The Colour of the Leaves was on one Side whitiſh, and on the other green; and the Bark